

GOVERNMENT PATRONAGE.

On the order of the day for the resumption of the adjourned debate on the motion of Mr. Cowper, "That, while this House recognises the wisdom of that provision in the Constitution Act which vests appointments to public offices in the Executive Government, it feels called upon to express its strong disapproval of the manner in which her Majesty's Ministers in this colony have advised his Excellency to dispense the patronage of the Crown, and to construct the Commission of the Peace."

MR. DENBY: *rose, and said.* If there were anything needed to justify the course pursued by the hon. gentlemen in moving this resolution it would be found in the opinions expressed by honorable members of the Government on the subject of the Commission of the Peace, so lax and peculiar were they, and so extraordinary were their ideas on it. Under such circumstances, even if the present motion were defeated, it would be sufficient for the country to learn that the Government, in the parade of issuing a new Commission to effect it; or if it had merely to add a few new names to the list, such that might have been done without being accompanied with all the pomp and circumstance of a new Commission. When, however, they saw the Commission, which had already given so much cause of complaint, coming back to them from the hands of the Government in the same state, or nearly the same state, as when it was sent out, it was undoubtedly a right to believe that the pretended new Commission was nothing more than a sham. What the country had demanded had been that the list should be purged, that the name of every person not in every way qualified to fill the office should be struck from it. It was notorious that there were names on the list that ought never to have been placed there, and these, and these, and these, and these, the present list, no more than the one that preceded it, it is to be seen, have the confidence of the country. Nor did any one member of the Government, in addressing that House, at all pretend to say that any purgation of the list, or any operation of that kind had taken place. They had not done then what they had been expected, and the many words they had been required to do. They merely repeated the names of dead persons, and inserted some few additional names, certainly on very unsatisfactory grounds. Not one of the hon. members had ventured to say that one single alteration had taken place, or that one single name had been struck off for disqualification; but each hon. member of the Government had contented himself by naming the name of an extremely difficult list, which should be mentioned in his absence. Mr. Macrae explained, that he understood the previous powers to intimate the intention of some gentlemen to fill the office who could afford additional information concerning the list he had read to the House. Now it was not a member of that House, nor it was he himself, who was responsible for the (Attorney-General) said he had given every attention to the list, but he had given it to the House, and he would remember that he had received a circular from the honorable Colonial Secretary of a former Administration in which he was requested to furnish the names of those gentlemen who, within his knowledge, were of a character fitted to be placed on the Commission of the Peace. He replied to that circular, and said, "I was not the senior member of the hon. and learned Solicitor-General, but I had merely suggested the name of Mr. Flood as likely to be the most suitable for the appointment." But to the question before the House, he would remember that he had received a circular from Mr. Donaldson, explaining why a gentleman, recommended by the honorable member for the Northumberland Borooughs, had been rejected. The Commission had been got up in a family kind of way—in the most approved fashion, quite comfortable, upon the recommendation of those who were supporters of the Government. [The honorable member for the City, who had been called to the dissolution of the first Administration under the present constitution, he likewise received a circular to the same effect from the hon. member for Sydney (Mr. Cowper), then the Colonial Secretary, and when Mr. Parker became Premier, he applied to that gentleman, begging that his letter might be cancelled, as he considered it was not a proper question to put to any representative of the people to whom he had been called to the dissolution of the Commission, who was responsible for the appointment.]—He had no particular wish to touch upon the question of patronage, although something had been said by some hon. members, who complained of the way in which the patronage had been exercised. It was certainly never could have required the combined agency and joint talents of the hon. members composing the Government, to give to the country a list exactly similar to the one they had before. It there were necessity for the exercise of any talent or the use of any means, it was in the pugnacious list, that the list that should be amended; that list was not a small thing that was required, but that it was surrounded by difficulties, and, therefore, they expected that the present responsible Government would have faced the difficulty and met it manfully. They had not done so, and on this very ground it was that the Ministry were quite right in the views they expressed, when they wished to support this motion as a mark of confidence. One hon. gentleman, however, who had spoken last evening, had informed the House that he considered this to be a most trumpery motion; by expressing such an opinion as this, he had shown his ignorance of the greatness and importance of the subject before it. The appointment of Justices of the Peace, was indeed a matter that would touch every man, reaching into the social relations of every man in the community, touching the very stability as well as the prosperity of society, but more particularly so in the interior of the country. So far from this being a trumpery, he would tell hon. member, that he considered the question relative to what mercantile firms had, or had not received a Ministerial circular, to have been one of very great importance; that was the one now under consideration. There was no question, then, on which an adverse vote could be given, upon and accepted by a Ministry, as a direct vote of want of confidence, so much as one such as now before the House, since none so much showed the courage of a Ministry or the extent of their wish to improve the law that ruled more than such a thing as this. It was to be treated, it appeared, not as a question touching the administration of justice, with which he could have nothing to do; but it was that it was intimately connected, but as a purely social question, and to be regarded solely in a social aspect as affecting this or that man's position in society. Taking this view, it was indeed a tremendous power that the Government wished to grasp in its hands—the power of saying who should be a gentleman, and who should not; whether he should belong to the Brahminical castes by the right of birth, or by hereditary title; or whether he should remain in the Parish, the outcast from the sacred circle. For if a man were made a magistrate he was at once admitted into the charmed circle of genteel society, more particularly in the interior; whilst if he were not one, he was scarcely looked upon by those around him. The power was only given, it was to be exercised in a different manner, for it is best known by the present Government. Even the hon. and learned Attorney-General, who ought to know more of the question as it affected the administration of justice, had very carefully abstained from touching upon it, in that light, seeming to know instinctively that by doing so he would be treated on a dangerous ground; whilst the other hon. member, who had been called to the dissolution of the Commission, was the only one that possessed it. So far as the interior was concerned, they possessed not only the social status of the individual, but the social status of the community, in every way, in every respect, in every detail, in every particular, affecting only the social status of the individual, and therefore they had a right to look to the first responsible Ministry for a change from the Commission of the Peace issued by the old and totally irresponsible Government. The Ministers, no doubt, might say that this was begging the question, and ask whether there was really anything so very wrong in the Commission of the Peace just issued, that all this fuss had been made about it. "In the first place, there was nothing about reform—all about the extreme difficulties they experienced in the conduct of the business, and the best evidence that could be adduced in support of the correctness of their position, in the opinion given by the now hon. Attorney-General, in September, 1854. 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just leaving

a Cottage

street North

SALES BY AUCTION.

Draper, Slops

Guns, Jewelry, Watches, &c.

THE MESSRS. MOORE will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS

AY, at 11 o'clock.

A large assortment of drapery and slops, consisting of

Fancy shirts, pina, and delaine dresses

Woolen shawls, &c.

Woolen shawls, coats, black frock coats

Moleskin and cloth trousers

Black satin vests, boy's jackets, &c.

Silk and brocade

Gold and silver waches

Jewellery, &c.

Terms, cash. — No reserve.

To Grocers, Shippers, Country Storekeepers, &c., &c.

RICHARD PEEK will receive instructions

To sell by auction, at his Rooms, 214, George-

Street, on THURSDAY next, the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock

by accident

HORIDER Esq., to sell

TUESDAY

by Charles

November

A horse and

Supplement to the Sydney Morning Herald.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1857.

ARRIVAL THE JUNE MAIL. News to 17th June.

The *Emu* steamship from Liverpool, via the Cape, arrived at Sydney Heads at 10 o'clock last night. She is commanded by Captain Thomas Smith. Our despatches were politely handed by the Purser to the Shipping Reporter the moment he stepped on board.

The *Emu* belongs to the Cunard line, but is under charter to the Australian and European Steam Company, and is come out to replace the *Onida*.

The news is not important, but for particulars we must, for want of time and space, refer to the letter of our City Correspondent, and the extracts which are given below.

[FROM OUR CITY CORRESPONDENT.]

London, Monday, 1st June, 1857.

The Neufchâtel question may now be looked upon as a thing of the past. The King of Prussia has given way, and accepted the terms of the treaty drawn up by the allies. The treaty was signed on Tuesday last, at Paris, at a meeting of the Conference. The ratification takes place within twenty-one days, when the text of the treaty will be published.

In Spain there are at times seen an indication of a revolutionary movement; but the Government has been able to suppress hitherto every effort to upset the present order of things. In the Senate a most strange and indecorous scene has been enacted. The great movers of the various revolutions of late years have been squabbling about the different parts they each took, and stigmatizing that of every one, but themselves. It has ended outwardly without any special results; but heartburning must have been awakened, the fruition of which we shall see some time hence. The names of Narváez, O'Donnell, and Espartero, amongst others, have figured largely in the storm of words. The President of the Council urgently exhorted political parties to forget their mutual hatred, and be united, a thing which is perhaps as difficult as religious union.

A treaty of commerce between France and Russia will be signed this month. There is nothing stirring of any political importance in Portugal, Austria, Prussia, Poland, Hungary, or Italy, where matters are quiet.

Austria and Sardinia are evidently about to make up their differences.

The East India Company, in virtue of a treaty with the chiefs of Berbera, have taken possession of the Island of Punti, at the entrance of the Red Sea, and in the middle of the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb. The island was occupied on the 14th February. This is an important matter, as it gives great command to our future overland intercourse with India.

The treaty of peace between Persia and England was ratified at Teheran, on the 14th April, and forwarded to Bagdad on the 17th. Sir James Outram was informed of the condition of the treaty, on the 6th April, when military operations were immediately suspended.

Advices from the Cape show that the Frontier troubles are by no means settled, by Sir George Grey, the Governor, had taken immediate and efficient measures to check the encroachments of the Kaffirs.

The Overland Mail from India and China reports the position of affairs at Canton as having undergone no change. In India the ring-leaders of the late disturbances in the Native Infantry had been hanged.

Her Majesty has conferred the honour of a baronet of the United Kingdom on Sir James Jeejeebhoy, of Bombay, knight, and to his heirs.

The Dutch Government is about to send a man of war into the China Seas.

Formal official notice has been given, both here and in Prussia, of the betrothal of the Princess Royal to Prince Frederick William, of Prussia, and Parliament has granted to H. R. H. an annuity of £8000 per annum and a dower of £40,000 cash.

The Transportation and Penal Servitude Bill has passed through committee.

The Attorney-General has brought forward his bill making fraudulent breaches of trust criminally liable, and he intends to prosecute, if on investigation the law will reach them, the Directors of the Royal British Bank.

In the course of the debate on the Divorce Bill, amendment have passed, protecting the property and earnings of a married woman from her husband or his creditors after a year's separation, and conferring the privilege of re-marriage only to the innocent or aggrieved party on whose petition the marriage is dissolved.

The Grand Duke Constantine has arrived on a visit to her Majesty at Osborne.

A crowded meeting of the "United Kingdom Alliance" for the "Total Suppression of the Liquor Traffic," was held on Tuesday last, at Exeter Hall. The object of the Society is to obtain an enactment prohibiting the traffic in intoxicating liquors. The chairman was the Hon. Judge Marshall, of Nova Scotia, who observed that its suppression would effect a saving to the country of £75,000,000 per annum in money, in addition to an equal saving of time, whilst the physical strength of the nation would be greatly improved. The grog shops slow 60,000 Englishmen yearly. There were at this day more than 600,000 drunkards, 600,000 starving women, 1,000,000 children growing up in vice and crime, on account of this vile traffic. He gave an interesting record of the progress of the Maine Liquor Law in the United States.

A series of three meetings has been held at the Mansion House, to obtain the insertion of clauses in Sir George Grey's Bill on Penal Servitude, to secure the employment of convicts in reproductive labour. Mr. Charles Pearson urged that convicts should be made to support themselves by working at their own handicraft, and resolutions embodying his views were unanimously adopted, one being the substitution of a proportionate number of hours of labour, instead of fixed periods of imprisonment and transportation.

The Joseph Somes, from London to Melbourne, was totally destroyed by fire, 25th February, off the Island of Tristan D'Acunha, where the crew and passengers landed, and were subsequently taken on board the *Nimrod*.

bound from London to Kurrachees, and by her landed at the Cape Good Hope.

London, Saturday, June 6, 1857.

Parliament assembled on Thursday, after the Whitsuntide holidays. The report of the amendment on the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Bill was received, after Lord Brougham protesting against the amendment by which a guilty wife, in a suit for a divorce, is prohibited from marrying. Mr. Malins will bring in a bill enabling married women to dispose of their revisionary interests in personal estate.

Mr. F. Stevens, the British Consul at Teheran, has arrived in London with the ratified Anglo-Persian treaty.

The Grand Duke Constantine of Russia arrived in England on Saturday last, and left on Monday. People have been speculating upon the cause of his visit and its brevity, upon neither of which questions am I able to say ought than that a mountain has been made out of a molehill. The Duke came by special invitation of her Majesty, and gave her Majesty the opportunity of personally commanding her personal friendly wishes towards Russia.

Her Majesty will, some time this month, personally present the Victoria Cross to those entitled to the honour. The ceremony will take place in front of the parade of the Horse Guards.

The election of Deputies now convulses France from one end to the other. As usual, Government is exerting itself to the utmost to bring in its own men, and some coercion is manifested.

Some remarkable and significant disturbances have taken place at Belgium. The clergy had brought forward a bill to repeal the laws of Mortmain, in favour of the priests and religious bodies. In other words, conferring upon religious congregations power to inherit bequests of money and lands which are declared to be null and void by the existing law. A storm of violent opposition and animosity was awakened.

The people manifested hostile demonstrations against the Pope's nuncio, the Jesuits, and other religious bodies by shouts of "Down with the Priests," "Down with the convents," "No more laws for the convents." The excitement grew so great and threatening that the King first called out the troops, and then dissolved the Chamber and Senate *sine die*. The bill was afterwards withdrawn at a Cabinet Council.

The Neufchâtel question is settled in toto; the treaty will be ratified, on 9th instant, by Switzerland, after which an amnesty will be declared.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia are about to winter in Germany, to enable the latter to undergo a process of bathing and drink Spa waters. He will at Stuttgart have an interview with the Emperor Napoleon, who will, towards the end of the present month, be near to that place.

The treaty of commerce between Great Britain and Honduras has been ratified. It guarantees the neutrality of the Inter-Oceanic Railway. The convention relating to the tactics of the Chinese, including the poisoning of the bread at Hongkong, had fallen into the possession of the English.

In India a conspiracy for organising a general rising of the entire native army has been discovered. The 3rd Bengal Cavalry Regiment, at Meerut, was in open mutiny.

The Columbian arrived at Suez 28th May, as telegraphed to-day from Marseilles. The mails will be delivered on Monday, or nearly a week behind time.

There have been numerous arrivals of gold ships on this week from Australia, and the remittances reach nearly one million, whilst from the Pacific £600,000 has come to hand.

The Emigration Commissioners will despatch to Melbourne between the 4th and 11th July, 16th and 23rd July, and 3rd August, and one to Adelaide at the latter date.

Money keeps in demand at firm rates. The manufacturing trade is dull.

London, Wednesday, June 17, 1857.

There is not much to communicate by this mail, and nothing of paramount importance.

In the House of Lords the chief matter of interest relates to the Matrimonial Causes Bill. As it now stands, it entitles the husband as well as the wife to obtain a divorce *à mensa et thoro*, such divorce to be called judicial separation, in order to distinguish it from divorce *à vinculo matrimonii*. The wife and the adulterer are both subjected to appear as defendants in suits of divorce, and power is given to the Court to fine the adulterer in a sum not exceeding £10,000, and to inflict a fine of imprisonment on both the guilty parties. The provision prohibiting divorced persons from marrying again has been rescinded, and liberty is given for the women to marry again after divorce. A motion to prohibit the parties by whom adultery has been committed from marrying, was lost. This will sufficiently show the lucid character of the measure, and the beneficial influence it is likely to have on social life.

On Monday last, in the House of Commons, the "Oaths" Bill was referred to the House, and promises to pass through all its stages. The Roman Catholic body has made an effort to obtain some alteration in the bill in order to meet their views as a religious body, but Lord Palmerston refused to accede to their request as it would endanger the passing of the measure.

Great preparations are going forward in France for the elections, but although the Government professes non-interference, as a matter of course, it is scarcely less a matter of course that they do not adhere to the maxim. When will electors be left to their own unbiased will?

As stated in my last the Neufchâtel question has been virtually settled. There remains now but the exchange of ratifications.

Belgium has become tranquil again. The projected law which has aroused the popular indignation, has been withdrawn, and the Assembly dissolved.

Denmark will despatch a vessel of war to China, to protect, or rather look after Danish interests. These promises to be representatives of all the civilized maritime powers in the Celestial waters.

Marshall Radetzky is at the point of death, at Vienna.

The tour of the Pope of Rome through his dominions, does appear to be the occasion of much display of royal feeling towards his Holiness.

There is a split between Turkey and Belgium—a suspension of diplomatic relations is likely, but the cause of the dissension is not known.

The ratifications of the Treaty of Peace be-

tween England and Persia were exchanged at Bagdad, on the 2nd May, and Mr. Murray, the British Minister, quitted that place on the 17th May for Teheran.

From India we learn that the mutiny among the native regiments was assuming a serious character, and the existence of a conspiracy for a general rising of the entire army is stated to have been discovered.

Affairs in China remain in *status quo*.

The important announcement that General Walker, of the revolutionary army, has been obliged to surrender has given great satisfaction in England, but it is remarkable that an United States man-of-war should be at hand with word to receive the General and suite.

Exeter Hall has been opened on Sunday evenings for church service, under the patronage of the Bishop of London, Lord Shaftesbury, &c., and has proved highly successful. The working classes are indebted for this to the movement commenced by Mr. Sprague at the Surry Hall.

The Handel Festival at the Crystal Palace commenced on Monday, and was a most brilliant triumph.

One of the largest fires known in London for some years took place yesterday week at the goods-station of the North Western Railway, at Camden Town. Liverpool, Manchester, and other goods, and local property were destroyed to the amount of £80,000.

A series of out-door services by the clergy of the Church of England, and some of the Dissenting bodies, has commenced in various parts of the country.

The Manchester Fine Arts Exhibition con-

tinued since the reaction in the price of raw silk. The Americans have at least given some large orders in Paris and Lyons for goods to be delivered after the 1st of July, so as to profit by the reduced duties in the new tariff. The revival of trade generally will, however, depend on the amount of raw silk to be purchased by the Bank of France with respect to the rate of exchange.

As long as it is maintained at 6 per cent. it is feared that trade will continue languid.

The fine appearance of the crops gives rise to a good deal of speculation. The vine-growers, in the expectation that the vintage of 1857 will be extraordinary for quantity, are buying up casks in large quantities, and the price of them has doubled within the last month or two. A considerable quantity of wine has been imported by the French, and the price of it is now 10s. per bottle.

A sentence which is in every case certain to be carried out conditionally, which could only be carried out by the power of the Judges, is that of the *Penal Servitude*—a sentence which is in every case certain to be carried out, whether it be depreciated or not.

It has, therefore, released the administrators of the criminal law from this discreditable necessity, by empowering them to pass sentences absolutely, which could only be carried out conditionally, was on every account to be depreciated.

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The *Moniteur Belge* publishes a report to the King, dated Brussels, June 12th, upon the bill, recommending his Majesty to close the legislative session of 1856-1857.

Such a measure, says the report, will suspend the discussion of the bill on charitable institutions, and adjourn it to next session.

The report is signed by all the Ministers.

In reply thereto, the King has addressed the following letter to the Minister of the Interior, which is printed likewise in the *Moniteur*, with the royal decree for the close of the session:—

"June 13, 1857.

"My dear Minister,—I have received the report of

"The Cabinet dated yesterday, and I hasten to give it my full approbation. In proposing the adjournment of the discussion, you take an initiative which circumstances point out to you, and which the country will understand.

The *Moniteur Belge* says:—

"The effect which we anticipated from the improved

"temperature has taken place, and we receive from all

"parts of the vine-growing countries, and even from

"abroad, the most satisfactory accounts of the appear-

"ance of the plants. From Marseilles to Bordeaux,

"from the *Ventoux* to the *Rhône*, and from the *Nord* to the

"*Pyrenees*—the vines are everywhere in flower, and

"the yield of good quality from the *Bouc*, at 41s. and

"42s. The highest price obtained for flour was 74s. 50c.

"The sack of 157 kilogrammes. The reserve of flour

"in the Paris market stores has increased to

"8208 metrical quintals. The accounts from the

"vine-growing departments state that it is

"now twenty years since the vineyards presented

"so magnificent an appearance as they do at present.

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DEATH OF MR. DOUGLAS JERROLD.

(From the Times.)

An intelligence, conveyed by the above heading, will probably take the whole literary public of England completely by surprise. But a few days ago, Mr. Douglas Jerrold was a prominent figure among us. An assembly of "wits" would hardly have been deemed complete without his presence; and his last meeting was one of those items of news that everybody is glad to hear. To the special world in which he died, it is scarcely necessary to say that his loss was of short duration. On Sunday night, he took leave of several of his intimate friends, and, early on the morrow of Monday, his earthly career at an end.

Mr. Douglas Jerrold was in a great measure what may be styled a "self-educated" man, and the celebrity he attained with every class of his countrymen, that is, capable of appreciating intellectual worth may be cited among the many instances that show how distinct is the path to fame from any of those beaten-tracks of instruction that time and usage have prepared. He was born in London on the 3rd of January, 1803, and to the fact that his father was manager of the "Sheerness Theatre" may be attributed the first taste that he manifested for the dramatic portion of his life. However, his earliest expressed passion, fostered no doubt by the scene which Sheerness presented during the height of the war, was for a maritime life, and he obtained a shipman's appointment through the good offices of Captain Austin, brother of Miss Austin, the no less eminent than his wife. To his infinite delight, his own "nautical" "copy" was handed over to him to put in, and shortly afterwards appeared an editorial notice soliciting other contributions from the unknown respondent.

"Black-eyed Susan" originally produced at the "Adelphi" under the management of Mr. Brindley, and afterwards transferred to Drury-lane, is generally considered the first of his dramatic works, but it is believed it was produced by a number of forces to which he did not affix his name, and which were certainly not worthy of the oblivion to which he assigned them. It was followed by "Kent Day," and these two works now stand as the basis of their respective reputations. That tendency to the dramatic, which, as we have seen, led him to sympathise with the cause of the poor and lowly, and to launch his indignation against the oppressions in high-places, was plainly manifested in these earlier productions. The honest sailor who is sentenced to be hanged at the yardarm because he cannot brook a insult offered to his wife, and the honest farmer who is most unworthy victim of the law of distress, represent those peculiar objects of sympathy to which he adhered to the last.

The first productions, "Black-eyed Susan" and the "Kent Day," stamped him at once as the most popular dramatist of his time—as the writer above all others, who could command the suffrages of the multitude. But, having secured the favour of so many, Mr. Jerrold now appealed to the "taste" of the few. His "Nell Gwynne," perhaps the most delightful play he ever penned, presupposed familiarity with the musical taste that prevailed during the reign of Queen Anne. It brought him the sympathies of the writers through the sparkling dialogue of his personages. "The Housekeeper," a picture of female love and devotion, with an plaintive background from the time of George I, may be linked next in popularity to "Black-eyed Susan," and to "Kent Day," and fourth in the series we may place the "Prisoner of War," in which an anecdote of the English "detenus" at Verdun is woven with a tale of animal spirits in the form of a dog. Some of his drama-works, not to mention among which "Time Worke Fonders" and "The Bubbles of a Day," were most celebrated, were produced in the latter part of his dramatic career, but none of them obtained that permanent success achieved by his former works.

We shall not go too far if we designate Mr. Douglas Jerrold as the last of the truly English dramatists, for only did he refrain from that practice of adaptation from the French that now constitutes the chief element of the dramatic art of our day, but he also, from the English influence, which may be discovered in those of our writers who are still due to be discovered.

Let us add that his anti-Gallusian was carried to a fanatical extreme, and that, while his dialogue over the English languages which a wit of ancient or modern times could have excelled, in construction was frequently marked by that English laxity which a greater respect for French literature, and a more refined literary taste, produced.

The drama was everywhere in the eyes of Douglas Jerrold, and all the mechanism by which "stage effect" produced, he regarded as meretricious, and mischievous to the interests of dramatic art.

Formerly the greatest literary triumphs of Mr. Jerrold had been achieved in the periodical publications of the day. The papers which he conducted, under the titles of "Cakes and Ale," are charming chaffings of the fancy, and the "Gentle Lectures," which accelerated the popularity of Parisian literature, were of infinite life, so that they can scarcely be surpassed. At the time when these famous lectures were in course of publication there was not a bachelored husband in the United Kingdom who did not, upon a weekly visit to the public library, take up "French" every week to contemplate his own fortunes *aet illa spuma*.

For the first year Mr. Jerrold was chiefly occupied with the editor of "Lloyd's Weekly Dispatch" and by the autumn of the English press, his individuality was no longer expressed so distinctly as in earlier years. But there was one character in which Mr. Douglas Jerrold was always pre-eminent, and that was as the social wit. Marmontel said of Diderot that those who had read his works only, and had never heard him speak, could not form an estimate of his wit, and the same may be said of Douglas Jerrold. We conceive a brilliant and elaborate repartee, was with him the work of a moment; nay, we could, if we would, cite cases in which his ready wit, and the rapid combination of ideas were effected by him with such celerity, even an old pun could become new to him; his manner of uttering it, and what was most wonderful of all, there was generally a deep truth underlying at the bottom of his pleasant, so that the wit, which had created a roar on its first utterance, at wally appeared better when it became a subject of oblique reflection.

The sharpness of Mr. Jerrold's satire has caused him to be often attributed to him a character of misanthropy and ill-nature; but never was a more egregious mistake. The large light blue eyes of Mr. Jerrold beamed nothing but benevolence, and with an expression the feeling of his heart fully repaid. Like all wit, he loved his joke, and if an opportunity for uttering a repartee presented itself he was not a man to let the forelock escape his grasp. Some unfortunate personage who obtained his satiricism, was compelled to give way to his wit, and as the "hit" of "Douglas Jerrold" was in every way a first-rate quality, the mark of the wit, which remained unmitigated for years. But to us, it was Douglas Jerrold ever deliberately intended to inflict pain proves a total ignorance of his own, and of the philanthropic nature. Wrong and oppression he hated in the abstract, but had a friendly regard for all individuals, even among his adversaries.

The reading public, which knows celebrated men in every class, and who have never been excelled in wit, language, or wit, has been the loss of the world in catching the stream of wit as it flowed unimpeded from Mr. Jerrold's lips, and acquired for themselves a reflected glory by repeating "Jerrold's last." The "wits" of London have lost their acknowledged chief.

Mr. Douglas Jerrold died at Kilburn Priory, in the arms of his eldest son, and retained his intellect till within a few minutes of his death.

We find the "Weekly Dispatch" are glad to be spared, by our full concurrence in the article which we copy from the Times, from the task of elaborating a notice on the death of Douglas Jerrold. A friendship of seven and twenty years enables us to bear testimony to all the good that can be said of him as a private individual, as well as to appreciate earnestly his public efforts. He fought the battle of life bravely, and assumed all its trials manfully. Marrying at an age so young, the early years of his life were spent in a boisterous, tempestuous, though fit for a boy and girl he had indeed, became a grandfather at a time when he was riding rapidly down Highgate-hill, when he was suddenly met by a drove of the affrighted cattle, which were galloping up the hill at the time of their meeting. In an instant he was in the arms of them, horse and rider both thrown to the earth. Beyond being terribly shaken, however, and covered from head to foot with mud, he sustained no injury. The whole of the horses were happily saved, with one exception, and that was a remarkably fine, though savage brute, known as the "Man-hater," which could only be managed by the man who drove him, but who was not present. The poor brute was, therefore, left to parish,

Peace be with him! He has left the world the better for his presence in it, enabling the arts he exercised, and devoting all his faculties to the advancement of humanity at justice.

THE FUNERAL.—Yesterday, June 15th, the mortal remains of Douglas Jerrold were committed to the earth, in Norwood Cemetery, in presence of a large concourse of gentlemen known to literature and art, who had come together to indulge a generous sentiment at the grave of an honoured friend. Among others who were present we observed Mr. Scier, Mr. Bradbury, Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Westhead Marston, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Herford, Mr. Augustus Egg, Mr. T. R. Robinson, Mr. Evans, Mr. John Leech, Mr. F. A. & Mr. Peter Cunningham, Mr. G. A. Sale, Mr. James Hannan, Mr. B. Webster, Mr. Augustus Mayhew, Mr. Albert Smith, Mr. Kenny Meadows, Mr. Shirley Brooks, and Mr. Robert Bell. The pall-bearers were Mr. Charles Dickens, Mr. Horace Mayhew, Mr. Charles Knight, Mr. Mark Lemon, Mr. Monckton Milnes, M.P., and Mr. Bradbury; while the gentle-people of the moment, including Mr. Douglas Jerrold's widow and Thomas Jerrold, son of W. Blanchard Jerrold, and Thomas Jerrold, son of W. Mayhew, Mr. Copland (brother-in-law of Mr. Jerrold), and the three medical men, Dr. Wright, Dr. Quin, and Mr. Cleveland, who attended the deceased in his last illness. To many persons it will be interesting to know that the grave of Douglas Jerrold is immediately opposite to that of his very dear friend, Captain Austin, brother of Miss Austin, the no less eminent than his wife. The services he was apprised to a printer in London, his leisure hours were now devoted to self-instruction, "improving" his mind and ameliorating his condition. The "stage" was the great portion of his life. However, one's earliest expressed passion, fostered no doubt by the scene which Sheerness presented during the height of the war, was for a maritime life, and he obtained a shipman's appointment through the good offices of Captain Austin, brother of Miss Austin, the no less eminent than his wife. 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